

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

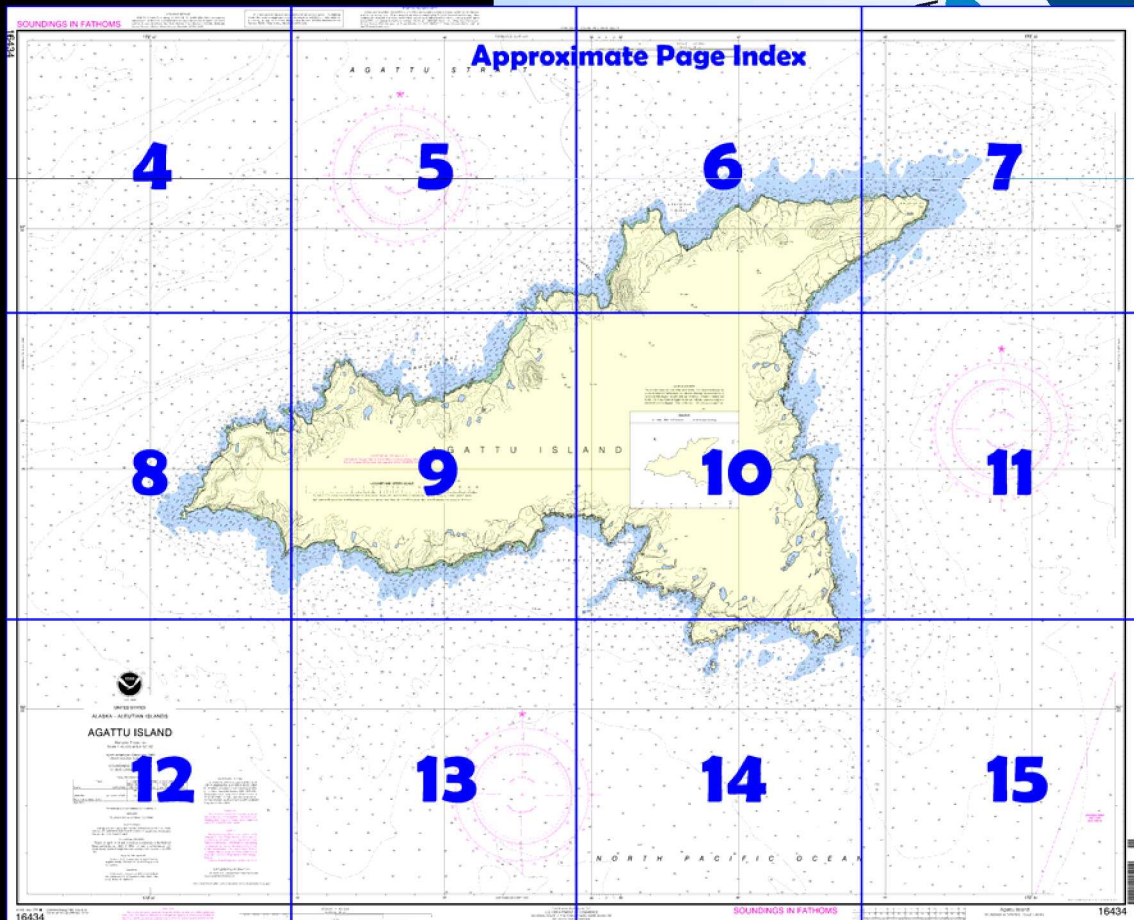
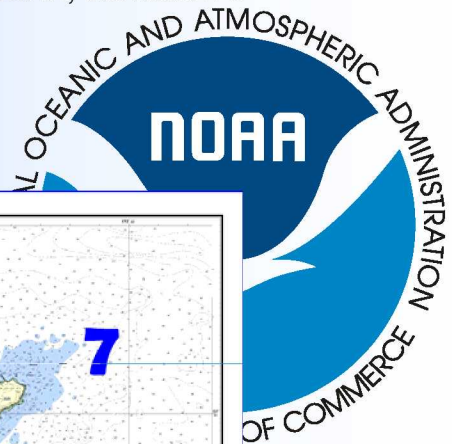
## Agattu Island

(NOAA Chart 16434)

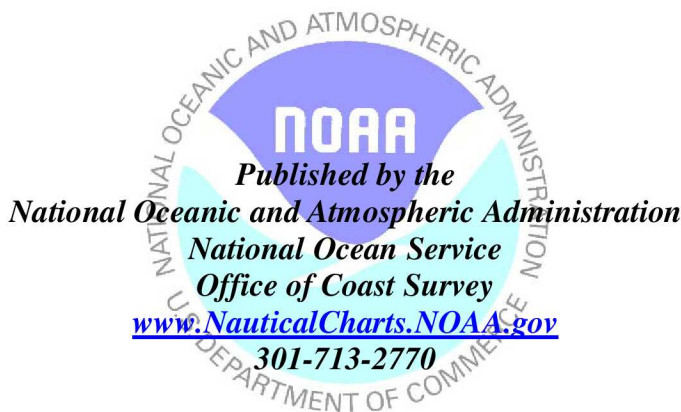


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

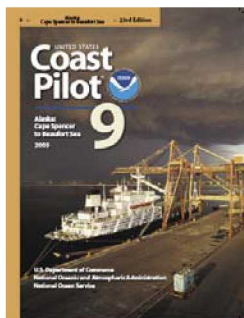
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]**

(1258) **Agattu Island**, 22 miles SE of Attu Island, is the second largest and the southerly island of the Near Islands. This island is triangular in shape with the N shore or base of the triangle trending in a WSW direction. The N shore is 17 miles in length, the S shore 14 miles and the E shore 9 miles in length.

(1259) It is reported that at the time of the Russian voyages of discovery to Alaska that 35 native Aleutian villages were on the island. Many of the sites are in evidence at this time.

The island is not at present populated.

(1262) Cape Sabak and Gillon Point are Steller sea lion rookery sites. There is a mile vessel exclusionary zone around these rookeries.

(1266) It is recommended that medium craft keep outside the 20-fathom curve around the island except when seeking shelter, and large craft outside the 40-fathom curve.

(1267) All anchorages about the island are limited as to shelter, but the island is not large and both medium and large craft can proceed to such anchorages as the prevailing weather requires.

(1268) The currents are weak and heavy tide rips will not be encountered about this island except in rare cases.

(1269) **Patricia Bight** is the best anchorage off the N shore. Extensive kelp beds make well out from the E side of this bight and a long reef makes out from about the deepest part in a N direction, ending in a rock which uncovers. This reef is surrounded by extensive kelp beds. Small craft may proceed to an inner anchorage E of this reef and into the deepest part of the bay. A fox farmer's cabin is at the head of this bight.

(1270) No evidence of kelp or dangers has been found in other parts of the bight except very close inshore. Large or medium craft should anchor in 15 to 20 fathoms, sand bottom, 0.5 to 0.8 mile off the W shore and about E of the end of Patricia Point. Shelter is afforded from SE to SW. W and E swells and sea make into the bay.

(1271) **Binnacle Bay** is a bight 1 mile SW of the end of Patricia Point. Kelp beds are off the N part of the E shore. A kelp bed also makes out from the point at the W side of the deepest part of the bay. The remainder of the area seems to be clear of kelp and anchorage can be had as needed in 17 to 21 fathoms, hard bottom.

(1272) In **Armeria Bay** no dangers were found outside the kelp area. A 10-fathom bank is 1.5 miles E of Armeria Point. Anchorage may be had 0.5 mile SE of the bank in 24 to 25 fathoms, hard sand and rocky bottom.

(1273) **West Cove**, a two-armed bight 1.5 miles SW of Armeria Point, is a fair anchorage for small craft. The bottom is hard and there is insufficient sea room for medium craft. Enter 200 to 300 yards E of an islet off the W side of the entrance. Anchor in the middle of the bay in 15 fathoms or as desired.

(1274) A bight on the S side of the island, 1.5 miles E of Gillon Point, is free of dangers except for the breaker off the end of Nile Point. Anchorage can be had in 17 fathoms, sand bottom, about 0.5 to 0.7 mile from the shore. The bottom is hard sand, scattered rocks and broken shell. Reefs are close inshore and a black detached islet is at the W side of the head of the bight.

(1275) **Otkriti Bay**, on the S side of Agattu Island, is the largest bay on the island affording any protection; it is about 1 mile long and 2 miles wide. Two long narrow islands extend W from the E entrance point; the highest point, 83 feet, of the outer island is a good landmark. About 0.6 mile SW of the outer island is a ½-fathom shoal that breaks in a moderate sea. Anchorage can be had in 20 fathoms, coarse sand and shell bottom, SW of the bold point between Karab Cove and Otkriti Bay proper.

Holding properties are fair, but there is no protection from the S and W.

(1276) **Karab Cove**, the bight on the E side of Otkriti Bay, is small - 1 mile long and 0.5 mile wide - but affords the best protection of any anchorage on the island for vessels less than 125 feet in length; it is open only to the SW. The anchorage is in the center of the cove in 12 fathoms, sand and gravel bottom; it is not recommended in S or SW weather.

(1277) **Agattu Roadstead**, on the E side of Agattu Island, is an extensive open bight. Numerous monolithic pinnacles are along the shoreline;

**Monolith Point**, which appears black against lighter background, is on the N side of the entrance to **McDonald Cove**. There are no dangers to navigation if the shoreline is given a berth of 0.5 mile. The depth of the roadstead slopes gradually up from about 45 fathoms to 10 or 12 fathoms. The bottom is sand, although there is some rock opposite rocky promontories. Where there is sand it appears to be deep and affords good holding ground. Agattu Roadstead offers little protection from E and but little from N and S, but it is protected from the W, subject, however, to draw winds from that direction. The bight offers suitable anchorage for any type of vessel if weather conditions are favorable.

(1278) A good anchorage is available in this locality off McDonald Cove in 15 to 20 fathoms, sand bottom. Depths seem to be suitable for anchorage alongshore for some distance towards Krugloi Point. Reefs, making out 0.3 to 0.5 mile from shore, extend for 2 miles from Krugloi Point.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 8/ 04  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 13/ 04

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 52° 25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.854" southward and 10.826" westward to agree with this chart.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

## UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Otkriti Bay (52°23'N/173°38'E) Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal (Feb 2004)	3.4	--,--	--,--	-3.0

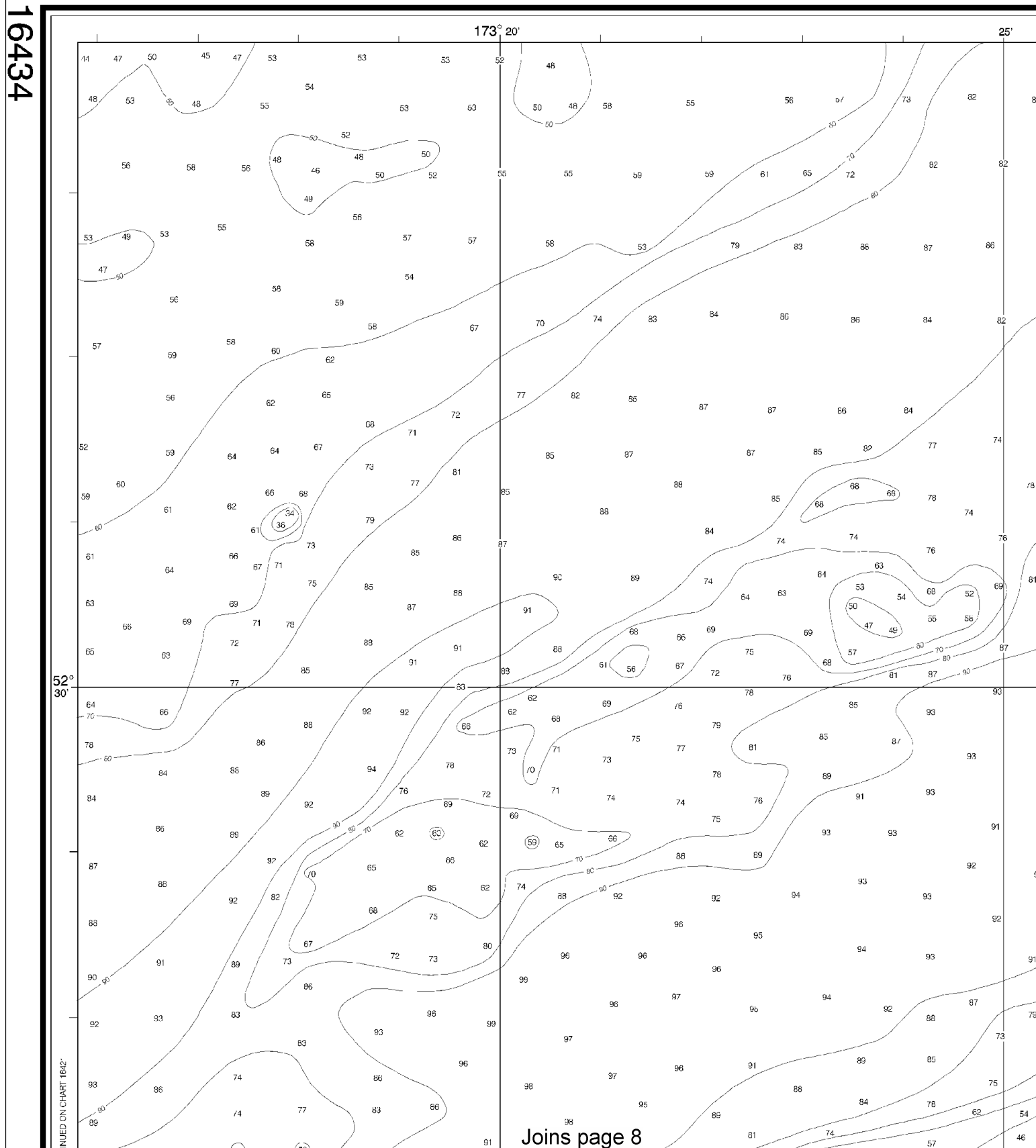
## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

**16434**

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) correct ons subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections: improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282



Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



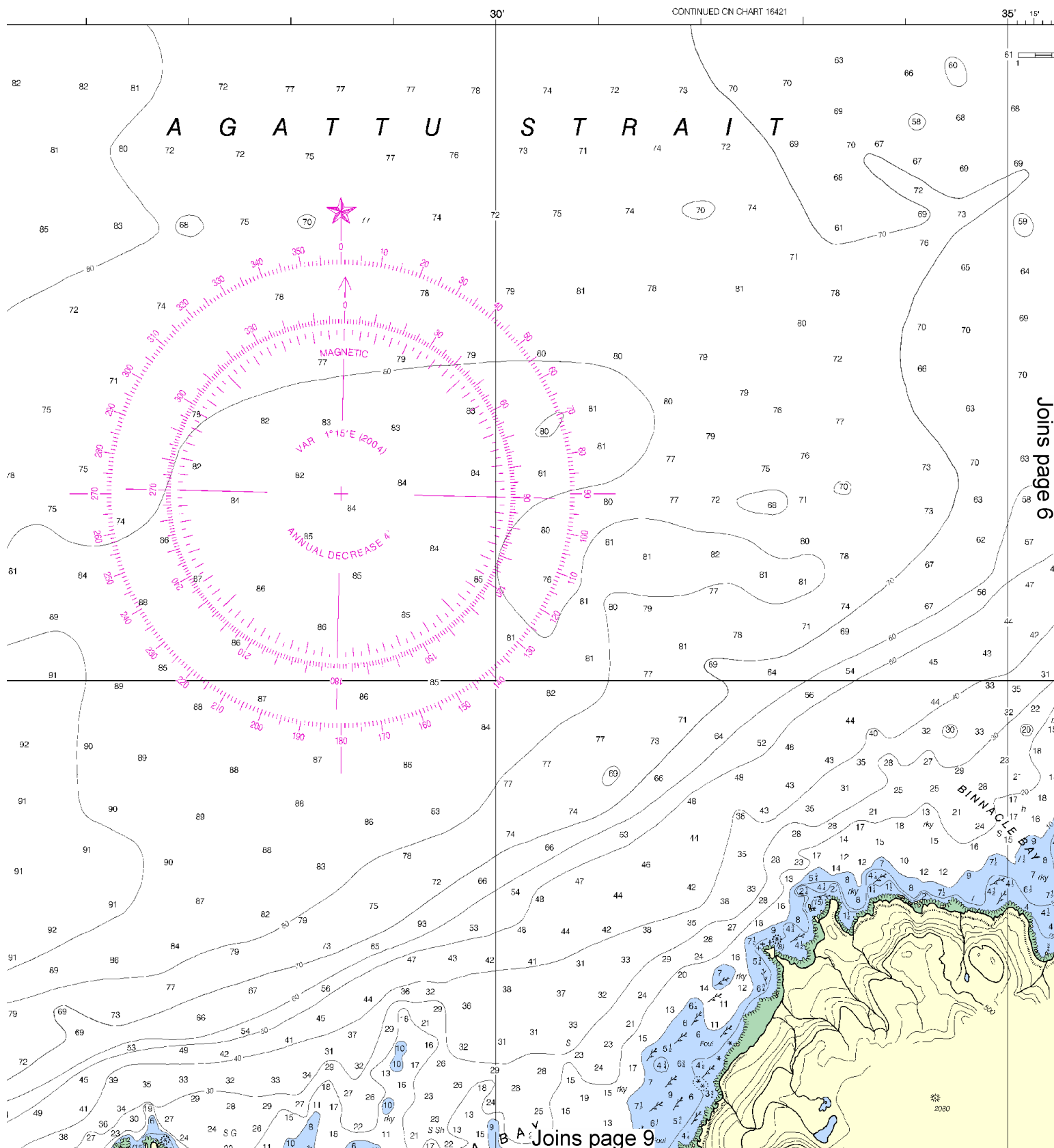
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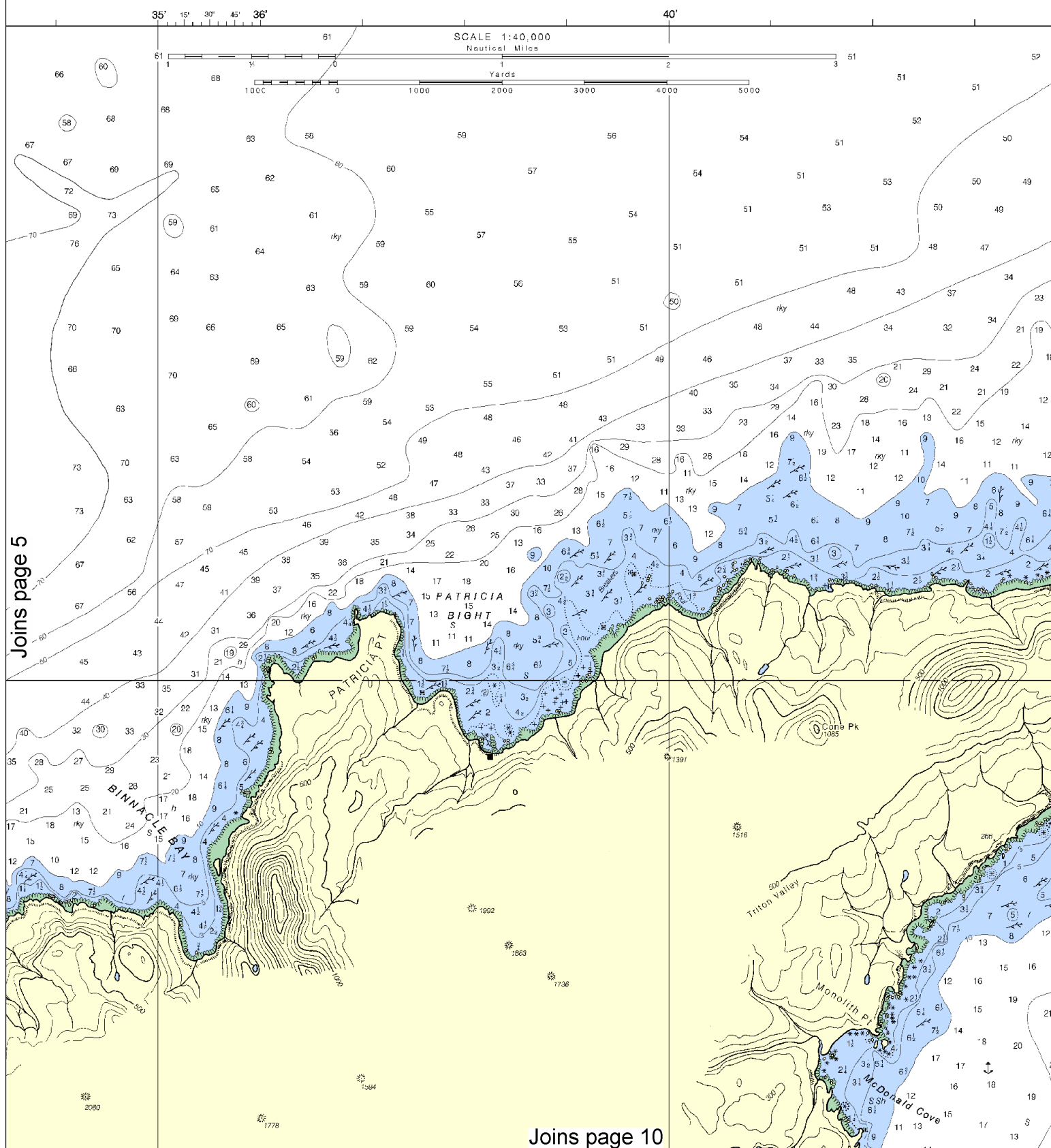
For safe navigation: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides this chart as a service to the public. It is not to be used for navigation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides this chart as a service to the public. It is not to be used for navigation.

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Formerly C&GS 9147, 1st Ed., Mar. 1949 (4-1949)



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

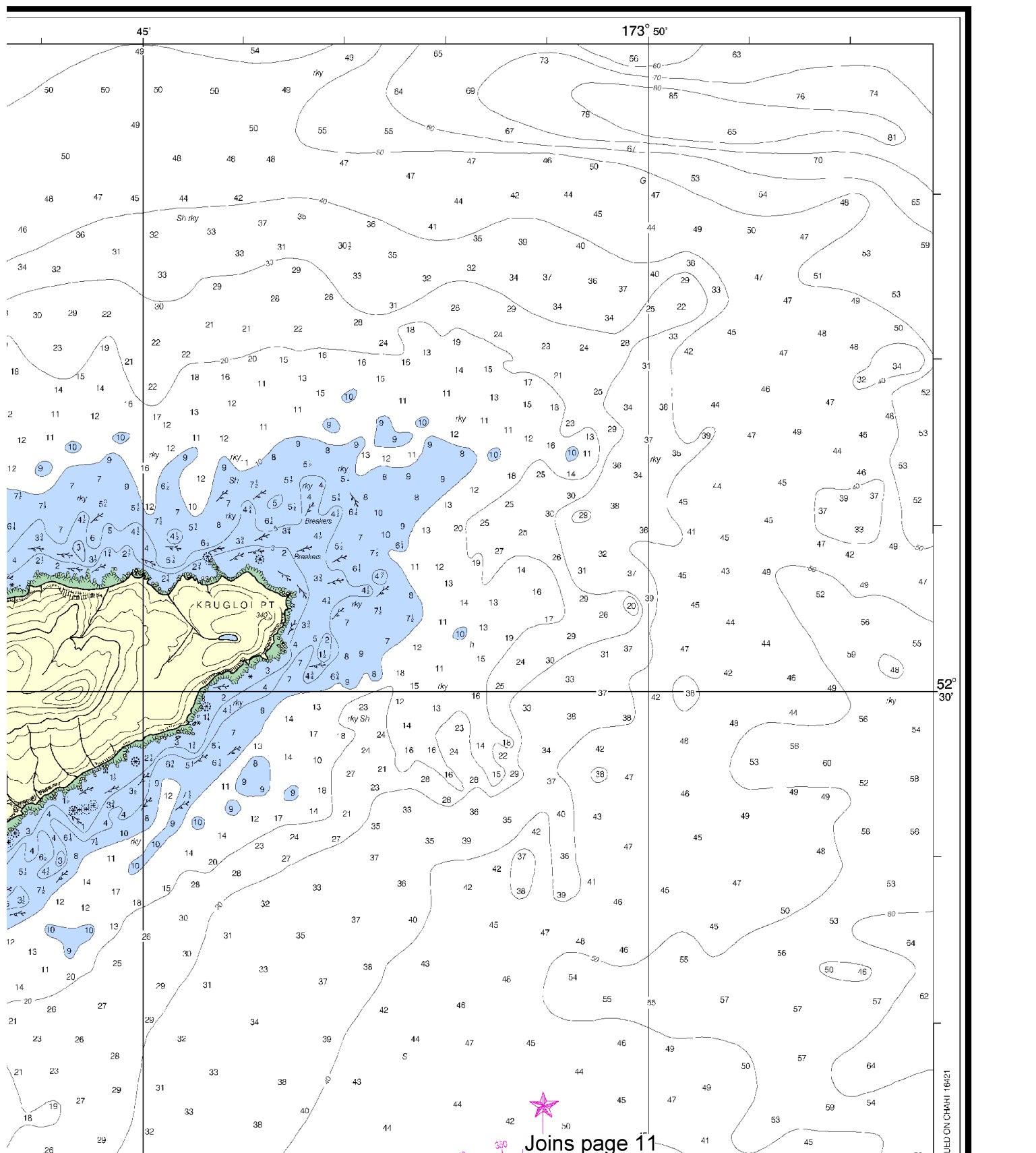


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 1642

26°

25°

Joins page 12

8

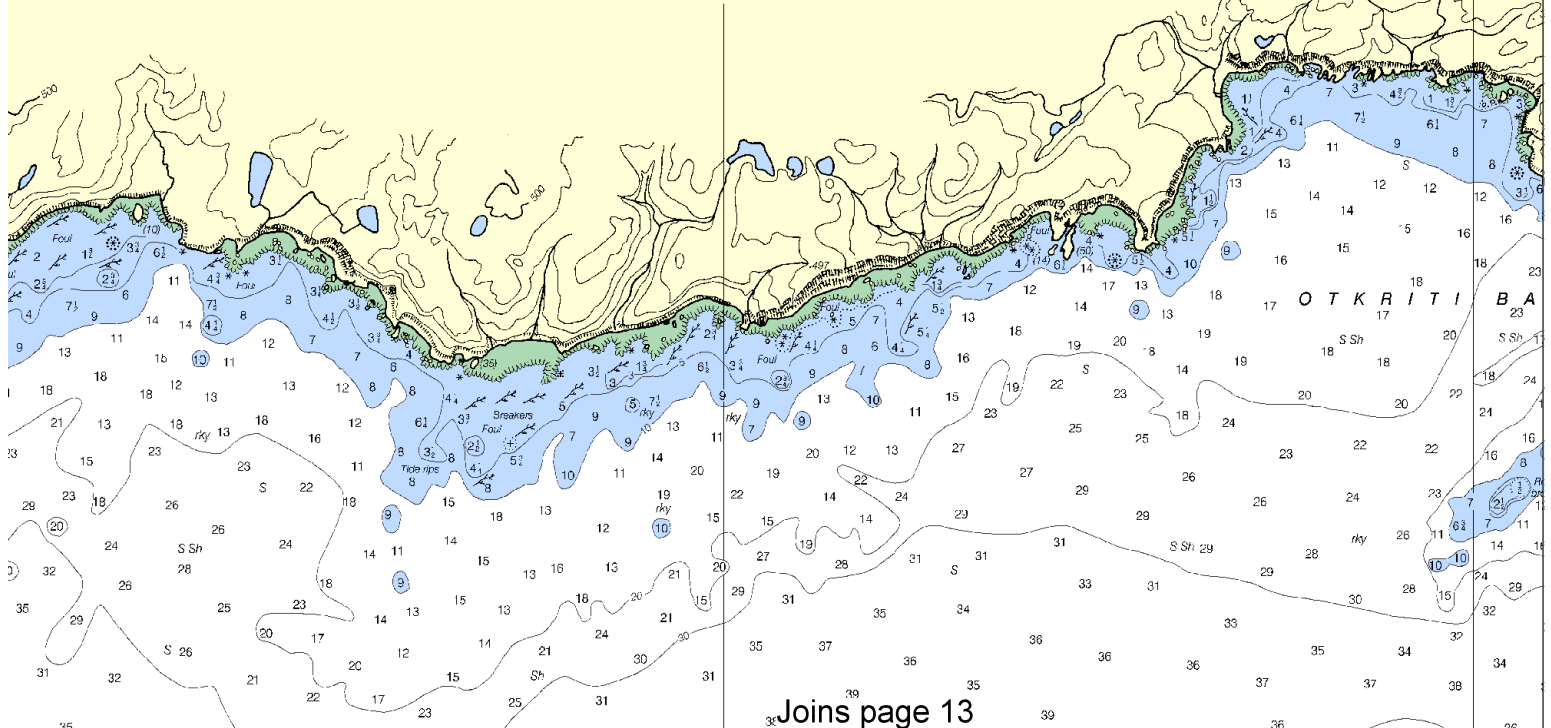
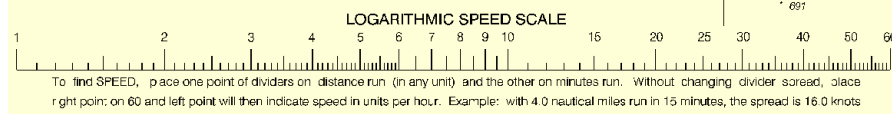
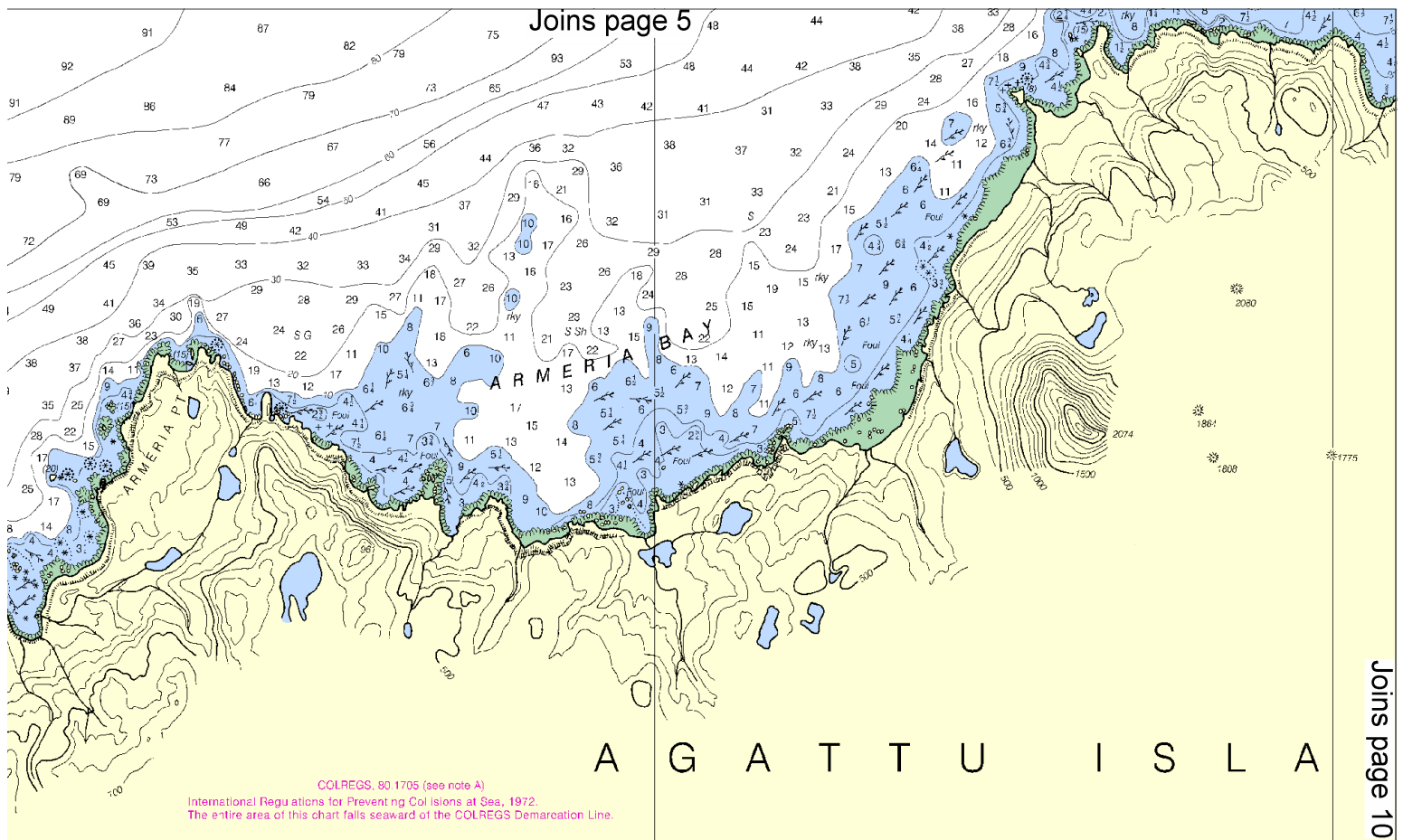


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SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



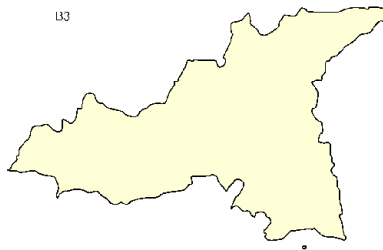


SOURCE DIAGRAM

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SOURCE

B3 1940 1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



173° 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45' 173° 00'

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

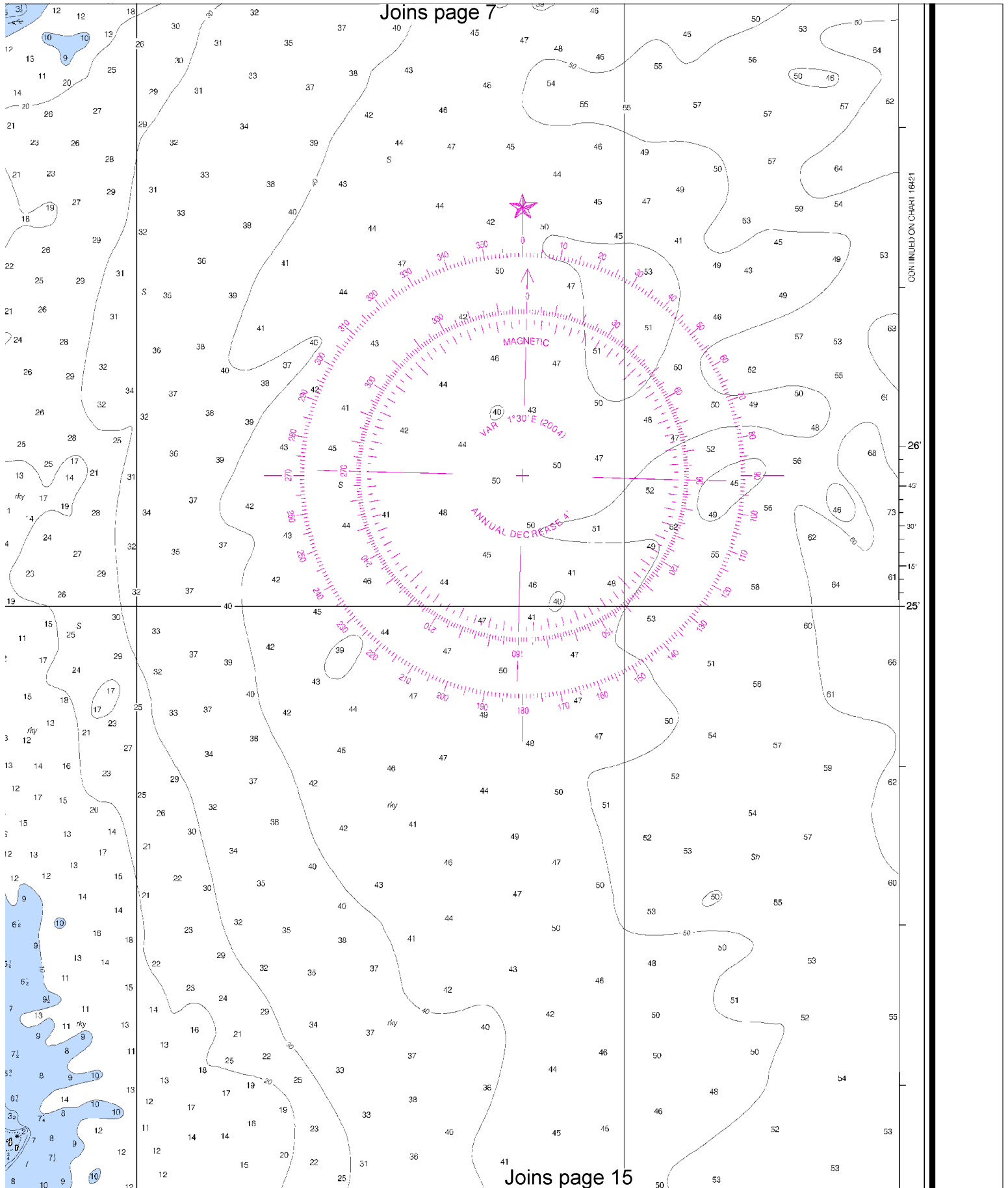
See Note on page 5.



10



Joins page 7



Joins page 8



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

# AGATTU ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 52° 25'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

### TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Otkirti Bay (52°23'N/173°38'E) <small>Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal (Feb 2004)</small>	3.4	---	---	-3.0

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### AUTHORITIES

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### POLLUTION REPORTS

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### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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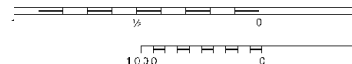
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6th Ed., May / 04 ■ Corrected through NM May 8/ 04  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 13/ 04

# 16434

### CAUTION

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Printed at reduced scale.

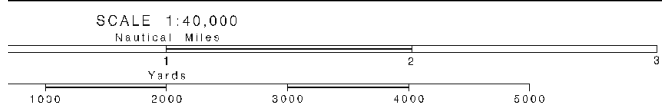
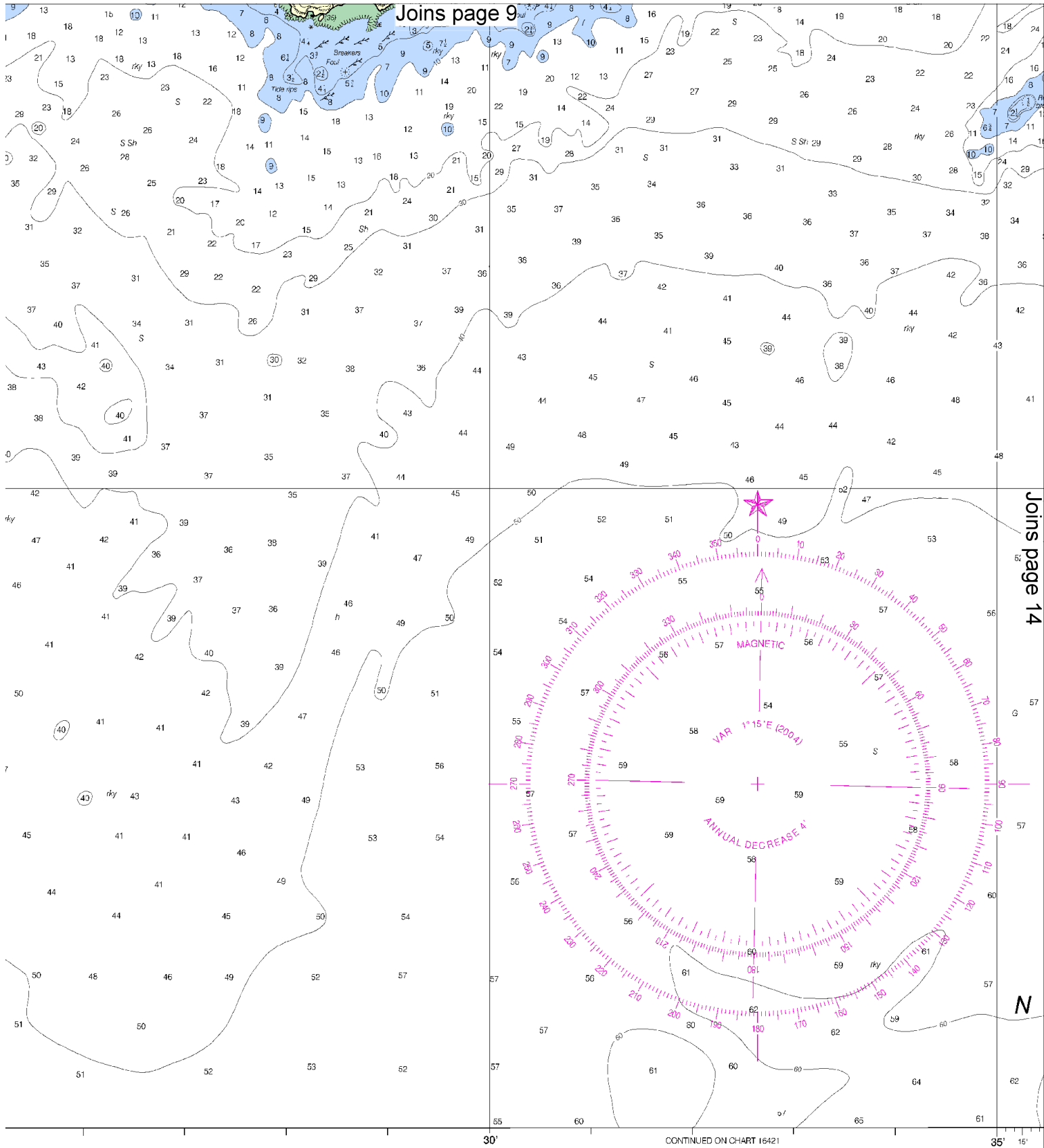
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

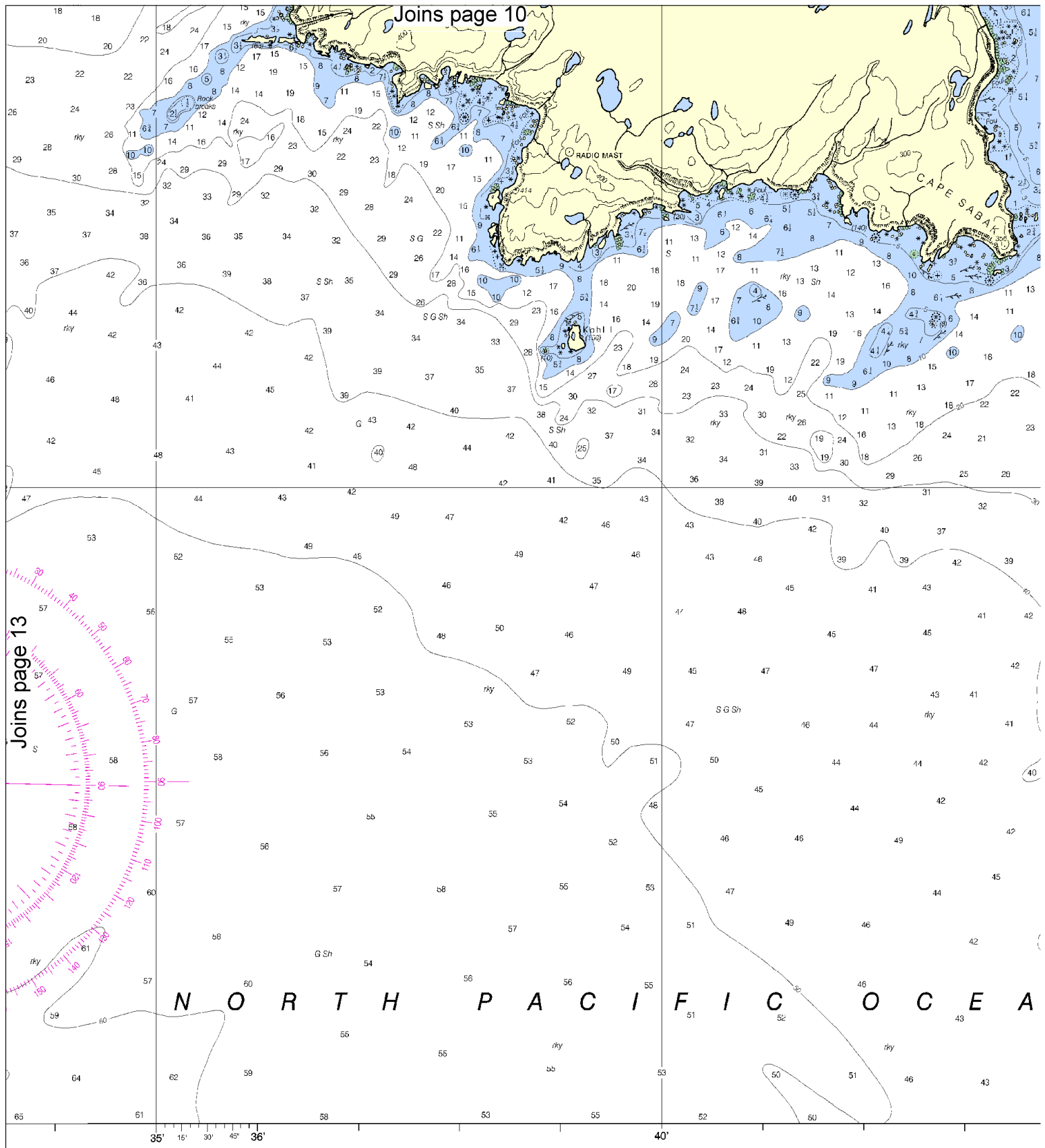


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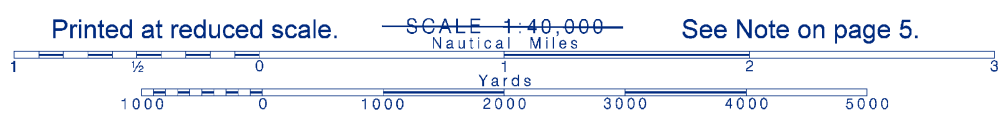
Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

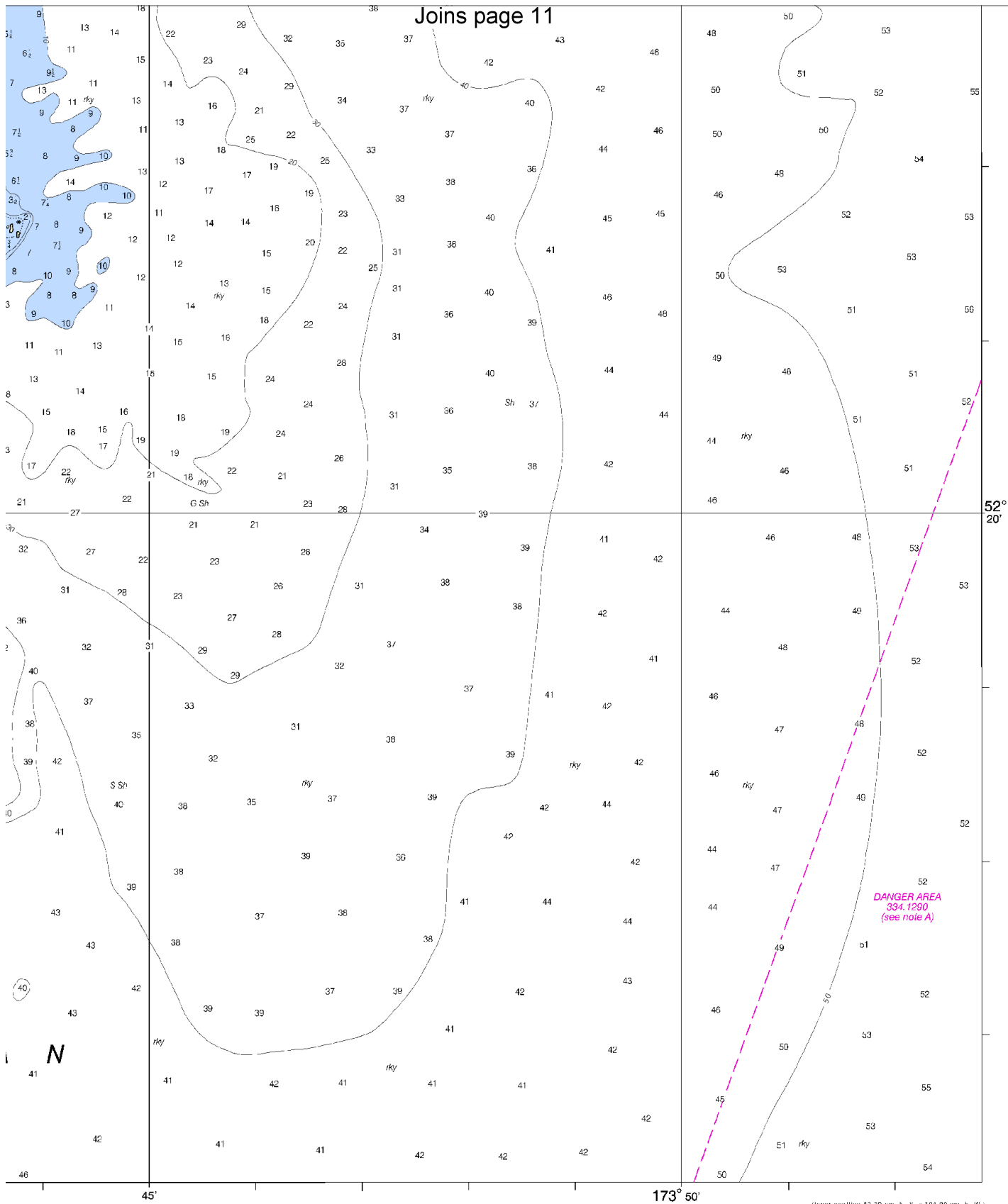
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



DANGER AREA  
334.1290  
(see note A)

ED. NO. 6  
NSN 7642014011356  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 16XHA16434

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Agattu Island  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16434

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENC<sup>®</sup>s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC<sup>®</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC<sup>®</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNC<sup>™</sup>s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC<sup>™</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC<sup>™</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).